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sume, records in excellent fashion the life he actually experienced—the middle period namely, between the age of the flat-boat man, and the age in which the locomotive, dominating all, has made the river almost as solitary as it was in primeval days. Mr. Merrick's family were whalers from Nantucket, and he had all the vigor and Yankee enterprise of his stock. Beginning as pantry-boy on the Mississippi, he early reached a thorough understanding of all things pertaining to river-navigation, discharging himself almost every possible function, in every post apparently happy and thoroughly capable. Mr. Merrick, in later life an editor, tells his story with a practised pen, and we know of no better account, from the inside, of steamboating. All that pertained to the work of commander, pilot, engineer, clerk, steward and roustabout, the boats themselves, their ownership, number, machinery and management—all is described vividly and in detail; while formal statistics as to all economical aspects of the matter are contributed with satisfactory fullness.

Mr. Merrick is a good story-teller, and we think his best effort of this kind, as regards both picturesqueness and historical interest, is the account of getting to the front, in April, 1861, Sherman's Flying Artillery, perhaps the most famous organization in the old army, stationed at the time at Fort Ridgely, high up the Minnesota River. The *Fanny Harris*, the largest boat which had ever gone up the stream, received the battery on board, its commander then being no other than John C. Pemberton of Pennsylvania, at first a loyal Union officer, though afterwards the Confederate lieutenant-general at Vicksburg: his lieutenant was Romeyn B. Ayres, than whom no Federal officer of the Civil War was braver. The river was at flood, the perils of navigation great; but the emergency was pressing. The *Fanny Harris* dashed on at full speed, sometimes in the tortuous channel, sometimes crashing through narrow barriers of land into inundated bottoms and even woods, the battery-men meantime exclaiming that the risk to life in battle was far less than among those pouring waters. The feat however was accomplished—three hundred miles down the torrent in two days. The boat was almost stripped of smoke-stacks, light upper-work, in great part of her guards; but the battery was delivered, guns and men, at Prairie du Chien, then the railroad terminus, whence its passage was easy to the firing-line.

The book is beautifully printed and illustrated, and is altogether a useful and attractive presentment of a noteworthy development that came and went—and possibly in some of its phases may come again.

JAMES K. HOSMER.

MINOR NOTICES

Historical and Political Essays. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. (London and New York, Longmans, 1908, pp. iv, 324.) In collecting into a volume fourteen essays, reviews, and addresses, pub-

lished by Mr. Lecky at different times, Mrs. Lecky has carried out her husband's purpose, and has compiled a book of considerable value. The more abstract essays, *Thoughts on History*, and *The Political Value of History*, are indeed sometimes commonplace, but the biographical papers are of a high order. They contain skilful analyses of the characters of Madame de Staël, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Henry Reeve, editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, Dean Milman, Queen Victoria, and the Fifteenth Earl of Derby—the last a bit of masterly portraiture. In the autobiographical paper on *Formative Influences*, the historian while acknowledging indebtedness to the writings of Bishop Butler, to Whately, Bayle and others, reveals his strong natural bent in the direction that he later followed. While still a student at Trinity, he threw himself “with intense eagerness into a long course of private reading, chiefly relating to the formation and history of opinions”, which bore fruit in his *History of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe*. The remaining papers are a review of M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu's *Israel among the Nations*; Carlyle's Message to his Age; a discussion of *The Empire: its Value and its Growth*, in which it is characteristically concluded that the true bond of imperial union must be mainly a moral one; *Ireland in the Light of History*, a severe indictment of the Home Rule movement, and *Old Age Pensions*.

Some of these essays seem to be written from the standpoint of the controversialist rather than of the historian, but the book as a whole well repays perusal both for its matter and for its literary style.

The Historical Association: Leaflets. [Offices of the Association, 6 South Square, Gray's Inn, London.] A dozen leaflets, of from four to fifteen pages each, issued by the Historical Association, whose aims were stated in an earlier number of this REVIEW (XII. 194), have been brought together into a little volume that will be of practical value to teachers in American as well as in British schools. The leaflets consist of addresses on the Teaching of History in Schools, delivered by the Right Hon. James Bryce at the first annual meeting of the Association in 1907, and by Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, at the second annual meeting; of a paper and discussion on the Teaching of Local History; of a Summary of Historical Examinations affecting Schools, including Matriculation Examinations and Entrance Scholarships; of several bibliographies, of which one relates to Source-Books, one to Books on the Teaching of History in Schools, one to general history, one to the city of Exeter, and the others to British, including colonial, history. The last leaflet is an account of illustrations, portraits and lantern slides available for use in historical teaching, especially in teaching British and modern history. The bibliographies are mostly not mere lists of books, but descriptive accounts of the literature of the subject. The leaflet on Supplementary Reading refers to many inexpensive reprints

of original authorities, some of which are not, we believe, widely known in this country. To the list of works on the teaching of history in France should be added *L'Histoire dans l'Enseignement Secondaire*, by Charles Seignobos (Paris, Colin, 1906) and even the briefest list of works on British Colonial Policy should include Dr. G. L. Beer's contributions to that subject. It is gratifying to note the appreciative references to the efforts of American teachers directed towards the improvement of historical instruction in schools.

Western Asia in the Days of Sargon of Assyria, 722-705 B. C. By A. T. Olmstead, Ph.D. [Cornell Studies in History and Political Science, volume II.] (New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1908, pp. vii, 192.) This little volume is notable in more than one respect. It is the first attempt to reconstruct on clear and definite lines and on a broad basis the history of an important period of the Assyrian empire. The historical sketches hitherto written have either been studies of one or two aspects of a period, or else they have aimed to cover the whole of Assyrian history, while as yet the documentary sources had not all been brought together, and those attainable were hurriedly collated and made to tell prematurely a consistent story. Furthermore the credibility of the historical annals has usually been too largely taken for granted. While they are immensely more reliable than the records of the Pharaohs, they are marred by exaggerating the merits or exploits of the monarchs whom they celebrate, and by concealing their failures and defects or by turning them into successes and victories. Moreover these so-called historical inscriptions confine themselves almost exclusively to a very few classes of facts, the conventional order of the narrative being an introductory eulogium of the king in question, next an account of his uniformly successful campaigns, battles, victories, conquests and annexations of territory, followed perhaps by illustrations of his prowess as a hunter, and finally by descriptions of his architectural and other public achievements. Fortunately the number of the inscriptions that are less one-sided and exclusive, and of unquestionable accuracy, such as business documents of all kinds, reports of officials, charters of cities, statutes and proclamations and personal letters, has been rapidly increasing in recent years; and these may now be drawn upon for the purpose of filling out the *lacunae* left by the more pretentious but less accurate memoirs of royalty.

Constant use has been made by Dr. Olmstead of these sources to check and supplement the historical data already accessible to the interested public. The reign of Sargon fell in that most interesting period of Asiatic history which saw the world empire of Assyria firmly established in accordance with the policy of his second predecessor, the great Tiglathpileser III. The range of his solid achievements may be indicated by two well-known names: Samaria, some of whose people (the

famous "Lost Tribes") were deported at the beginning of his reign, and Babylon, whose permanent subjection was only made possible by its conquest under him and the ejection of Merodach Baladan the famous Chaldaean, the friend and ally of Hezekiah of Judah. The treatment of these and the other enterprises of Sargon by Dr. Olmstead is thorough and generally judicious. It is true that he has raised more questions than he has been able to settle; and it is disappointing that chapter VII., the most interesting of the book, does not furnish a complete account of the conquest and organization of Babylonia. But for these defects he is not to be blamed, since the records and geographical data are as yet inadequate. Chapter IX., "The Culture Life", is a very valuable addition to the discussions of political and military topics which form the bulk of the book. An index to the work should have been given.

J. F. McCURDY.

Les Catacombes de Rome. Par Maurice Besnier, Professeur à l'Université de Caen. (Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1909, pp. 290.) The aim of this work is to give a brief account of the results of the last half-century of critical and archaeological study of the Christian catacombs of Rome. The author offers no new facts or theories and confines his narrative to things about which all students of the subject are agreed. As may be inferred from the size of the book the manner of treatment is concise but it is nevertheless sufficiently detailed to enable one to appreciate fully all that has been written in works of a more technical character. The subject-matter is dealt with under three heads: History, Description, Art of the Catacombs. As an introduction to the history of the construction of the catacombs in the ages of persecution and their abandonment in the early Middle Ages, the author gives an account of their discovery and exploration in modern times. Here he touches on the character of the writings of the later explorers and archaeologists and is especially felicitous in his summary of the life and works of De Rossi. The description of the catacombs is of a general character, specific details being given about only a few of the more important and better known—Callixtus, Lucina, etc. In the chapter on the art of the catacombs the author points out the place this occupies in the general history of the subject and calls attention to the characteristics of the painting and sculpture of these subterranean refuges. From every point of view the work is an excellent introduction to the literature and history of the catacombs. The illustrations, twenty in number, are a valuable addition to the text and the bibliography though not extensive is well chosen. The extreme cautiousness of the author carries him too far in not allowing him to accept unreservedly the Hippolytan authorship of the *Philosophumena* (pp. 128, 150).

P. J. HEALY.

Populäre Aufsätze. Von Karl Krumbacher. (Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1909, pp. xii, 388.) This collection of twenty-four essays, bearing dates from 1885 to 1908, is divided into four groups: Linguistic; Literary; Historical; and Miscellaneous. Made accessible to a wider public these are a help in estimating a writer justly recognized everywhere as a leading authority on medieval and Byzantine history and literature. His personal equation must be reckoned with. Thus the first article: *Das Problem der neugriechischen Schriftsprache* (1902) is a partisan attack on the language now in use among the modern Greeks. Krumbacher does not refer in his notes to the elaborate reply (*Die Sprachfrage in Griechenland*, 1905) made by G. N. Hatzidakis, then rector of the University of Athens and long recognized at home and abroad for his sound sense and wide philological training. Krumbacher would lead the reader, unfamiliar with modern Greek, to suppose that the language established was a purely artificial attempt to revive ancient Greek intact, instead of a necessary and judicious compromise. Much of the chimerical Atticizing formerly attempted is doomed and, in the vocabulary, many further concessions to popular speech are inevitable, but it is inconsistent with the facts to call it a "mummified" speech.

Four of the five historical articles had as nucleus reviews of recent publications. *Kaiser Justinian* (1901) was called forth by Diehl's *Justinien et la Civilisation Byzantine au VI^e Siècle*. Krumbacher, while thinking Diehl unduly severe in applying modern scientific standards to the famous *Corpus*, feels that his "Justinian" brings us "immeasurably nearer" to a realization of the sixth century and the whole early Byzantine history. (Compare Krumbacher's own vivid account, in No. 14, of Nikephoros Phokas, conqueror of Crete and emperor in the tenth century.)

No. 13 was likewise called forth (1892) by Bury's *History of the Later Roman Empire*. The author agrees with Bury that, strictly speaking, there never was a "Byzantine" Empire, but the term is too useful to be banished. With his discussion (p. 176) of the "Latin-heathen" and the "Greek-Christian" periods, a favorite topic of his, may be read (No. 17, p. 231) his introduction to the new (1892) *Byzantinische Zeitschrift* of which he is editor.

No. 15, *Athen in den dunklen Jahrhunderten* (1889), is a short review of Gregorovius's *History of Athens in the Middle Ages*. With this compare No. 21, Frederic Gregorovius (1891), which is a sympathetic but discriminating biography.

No. 16 is an examination of Chamberlain's *Grundlagen des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts* (1900). Despite his severe criticism of Chamberlain's arbitrary and inconsistent "race" classification (*i. e.*, German = German-Slavic-Celtic), his complete silence about the French and his injustice to the Italians, Krumbacher seems to see something epoch-making in the book. With this should be read No. 24, *Die Kulturwelt*

des Slawischen, etc. (1908). The present and the future is partitioned among the Germans, the Latins and the Slavs. His purpose is to urge the study of the Slavic language because it both penetrates German lands and is necessary for whole chapters, as yet unwritten, of central and west European history. Space forbids a notice of the other articles.

FRANCIS G. ALLINSON.

The Storming of London and the Thames Valley Campaign: A Military Study of the Conquest of Britain by the Angles. By Major P. T. Godsall. (London, Harrison and Sons, 1908, pp. xxxv, 288.) Major Godsall's work is an attempt to reconstruct the story of the Anglo-Saxon conquest on the basis of "military principles" and a study of topography and place-names. The conquest, he believes, was undertaken and carried on by a highly organized nation, the Angles, occupying the Baltic shores from Sweden to the Elbe. Their neighbors, the Saxons, played a merely subordinate part as allies. In the fifth century the centre of Anglian power was the "old tun", Altona, and the embarkation was probably from the Havenburh, now Hamburg. The principal line of military progress was from Thanet to London and up the Thames valley to the Chiltern Hills and beyond. The campaign is described with considerable minuteness and illustrated by a series of interesting maps. There is no mention in any known source of a "storming of London" in this connection, but Major Godsall assures us that such an event must have occurred and is amazed to find that no one has recorded this the "greatest war-stroke of history" (p. 64). The principal point of attack he locates at a certain gate which because of the sword-play has since been called Billingsgate. The entire work is a series of conjectures and inferences, some of them quite plausible, but most of them highly improbable. To these conjectures the author gives the value of established facts. In closing his discussion of the Cowey Stakes he defends his method in the following startling sentence: "Archaeologists are challenged to disprove the conclusion here arrived at, and are called upon to state who could have placed the stakes in the Thames at Cowey if Ambrosius did not" (p. 115). Evidently such a work can not be regarded as serious history. It rather belongs in that class of writings that we sometimes call historical fiction.

LAURENCE M. LARSON.

The Law and Custom of the Constitution. By Sir William R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., Warden of All Souls College, Oxford. Third edition. In three volumes. Volume II., *The Crown*, Part II. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1908, pp. xxiv, 347.) Fifteen years have made not a few changes in those portions of the British Constitution which fall to be described within the present volume. It embraces six chapters, the last six of the original volume on the Crown, of which the first four have been reissued in a volume recently reviewed in these pages (XIII. 632).

The six chapters of the present volume are those on the Dominions and Dependencies of the Crown, the Crown and Foreign Relations, the Revenues of the Crown and their Expenditure, the Armed Forces of the Crown, the Crown and the Churches, and the Crown and the Courts. The revision effected has been thoroughgoing. In particular, there is a fuller treatment of the parish in connection with the Local Government Act of 1894; the effects of that act, of the Education Act of 1902, of the Australian Commonwealth Constitution Act of 1900, of the Orders in Council of 1895 and 1901 respecting the office of the commander-in-chief and the letters patent of 1904 which substituted for that official the army council, of the Criminal Appeal Act of 1907, of the judgment in the case of the Free Church of Scotland *vs.* Lord Overtoun in 1904, and of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act of 1907, so far as its effects can yet be described, are duly set forth and carefully woven into the fabric of the original volume. There is also a more developed statement of constitutional practice respecting cession of territory without recourse to Parliament, apropos of the cession of Helgoland in 1890 and the Anglo-French convention of 1904. But besides these major alterations there are many minor instances of revision. The careful thought, moderation of judgment and lucidity of expression which characterized the first edition are still seen in all parts of the present reissue.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society. Third Series, volume II. (London, The Society, 1908, pp. vii, 294.) Compared with most of the preceding volumes of *Transactions*, the volume under review has a restricted range. Except for the presidential address, and the continuation of Sir Henry Howorth's paper on The Rise of Gaius Julius Caesar, with an Account of his Early Friends, Enemies and Rivals, all the papers relate either to the social and political history of the Tudor period, or to the political history of the twenty-eight years from 1746 to 1774. The Rev. Dr. Hunt's presidential address is mostly concerned with a manuscript diary, written by Denys Scully, a shrewd observer of men, who describes his visit to London in 1805 as a member of a deputation from the Irish Catholics to petition Parliament for relief from their disabilities. Sir Henry Howorth continues his story of Caesar from the time of his appointment as pontiff and tribune—not military but civilian tribune, it is argued. Since Caesar's career can be understood only in the light of that of some of his notable contemporaries, nearly the whole paper is devoted to a lively narrative of the deeds of Pompey, Sertorius and Lucullus. Incidentally, the writer commends the historian Ferrero, whose recent work in this same field has been rated so diversely. In Professor C. H. Firth's article on The Ballad History of the Reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., the author pursues the line of investigation of popular opinion and feeling that he followed in his work on *Naval Songs and Ballads*, recently reviewed in this journal

(XIV. 170), and in the pages of the *Scottish Historical Review*. The *Eclipse of the Yorkes*, by Mr. Basil Williams, is based almost exclusively on a volume of memoirs and letters relating to the history of the Yorke family between 1760 and 1770, formerly belonging to the manuscript collections of the first two Earls of Hardwicke and now preserved in the British Museum as Additional MS. 35428. Miss Evelyn Fox gives extracts from *The Dairy of an Elizabethan Gentlewoman*, another British Museum MS., Egerton 2614, with a brief account of the writer, Margaret, Lady Hoby. Miss Fox purposes to edit the complete text, which illustrates very well the occupations and sentiments of a Puritan country gentlewoman of that time. Mr. Charles Cotton discusses the Bardon Papers, a collection of contemporary documents (MS. Egerton 2124), relating to the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, which, he believes, show that the proof on which the prosecution relied for conviction "had been carefully manipulated by the astute wirepullers in Walsingham's office". In his account of the Siege of Madras in 1746 and the Action of La Bourdonnais, G. W. Forrest brings to notice two important documents: the Diary of Ranga Pillai, "the broker who transacted business with the natives for the Pondicherry government", and a document that seems to prove that La Bourdonnais received a large sum of money from the English in return for the restoration of Madras. Of especial interest to American readers is the brilliant Alexander Prize Essay on the Peace of Paris, 1763, by Miss Kate Hotblack, who supports Pitt's view, which is not that of most modern historians, that the Peace was inadequate. Taken as a whole, the volume, based largely as it is upon new materials, has much freshness of interest and is a valuable contribution to historical learning.

A History of the English Agricultural Labourer. By Dr. W. Hasbach, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Kiel. Newly edited by the author and translated by Ruth Kenyon, with a preface by Sidney Webb, LL.B. (London, P. S. King and Son, 1908, pp. xvi, 470.) It is a satisfaction to see this useful work in a new edition, in an English dress, and provided with a preface by an English Socialist calling attention to its special applicability to the solution of present-day problems. The work, although published in Germany in 1894, has never been well known in England, nor have its results worked themselves into later writing nor into commonplace knowledge on the subject, as it is to be hoped they will now do. There is no doubt that this is history "written with a purpose". Indeed the concluding chapter is rather a prophecy of the probable reintroduction of peasant ownership and occupation of the land, based on what is desirable, than a generalization from the results of investigation. Nevertheless, the book is written mainly under the influence of rigorous German historical methods; and, besides, English landholding has been so vulnerable to criticism that its history has always been written with more or less animus, and this work therefore follows precedent.

The general plan of the book is threefold, first, the development of a class of free laborers out of the serfs of the Middle Ages, second, the progressive demoralization of this free "agricultural proletariat", and, third, late nineteenth and early twentieth century attempts to restore the prosperity of the agricultural laborers. The most original and important of these sections from a purely historical point of view, is the second. The first is drawn practically altogether from secondary writers, though Dr. Hasbach has used them, except in a few points, with a fullness and discrimination not elsewhere equalled. The second and largest share of the book is however drawn from purely contemporary sources and consists of a careful account of the demoralization of the lower strata of the agricultural classes, through the completion of enclosures, the dissolution of the commons, the growth of large farms, and other economic changes, and the unrestricted application of the laissez-faire idea to this part of the social economy. The last three chapters describe the tentative movements toward the creation of a new body of small holders. There are several appendices of a scientifically accurate character and, within the bounds of the general subjects mentioned above, a great body of extremely interesting and suggestive historical material.

E. P. CHEYNEY.

De Tresorie en Kanselarij van de Graven van Holland en Zeeland uit het Henegouwsche en Beyersche Huis. Door Jhr. Mr. Th. van Riemsdijk. (Hague, Nijhoff, 1908, pp. xx, 755.) This is a careful study of the two chief administrative departments of Holland and Zeeland from the accession of the house of Hainaut in 1299 to the close of the regency of Philip the Good in 1433. Although foreign repositories of documents have been used to some extent, the investigation is based primarily upon the account-books of the court and the great series of the counts registers preserved in the Rijksarchief at the Hague, a body of sources which makes it possible to trace the history of the treasury and chancery with a degree of detail which can rarely be attained elsewhere in this period. The topics are followed reign by reign, and lists of clerks and other officers are given. A good deal of information is also given respecting the diplomatic side of the chancery, although such matters are not always treated with the thoroughness that one might desire. About half the volume is given to the publication of documents and extracts from accounts and to an elaborate description of the registers volume by volume. Apart from its local importance, Dr. van Riemsdijk's monograph contains material of value to the student of the growth of bureaucracy in the later Middle Ages, and makes clearer the conditions which preceded the remarkable work of the Burgundian princes in the organization of an administrative system in the Low Countries.

C. H. H.

Auto de Fé and Jew. By Elkan Nathan Adler, Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of History of Spain. (London and New York, Oxford University Press, 1908, pp. 195.) Bound together with this is a pamphlet of 37 pages by the same author on "The Inquisition in Peru", reprinted from the *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*, no. 12. About one-third of the *Auto de Fé and Jew* is devoted to an extended review and laudatory criticism of H. C. Lea's *History of the Inquisition in Spain*. The greater part of the remaining pages appeared in a series of articles in the *Jewish Quarterly Review*. They contain a greatly condensed history of the Jews in Spain and Portugal and, what is by far the most valuable portion of the book, lists covering fifty pages giving statistics of nearly two thousand *autos de fé* celebrated in Spain and Portugal and in the colonies of those countries. The date and the place and in some cases the number of victims is given, with an estimate of the proportion of Jews. Several miscellaneous but related matters are treated. Fifteen pages are occupied by a bibliography. The book shows extensive and careful research. It is not entirely free from errors. While it is of large interest and value by itself its principal use will be as a companion of Dr. Lea's great work.

The Correspondence of Casper Schwenckfeld of Ossig and the Landgrave Philip of Hesse, 1535-1561. Edited from the Sources with Historical and Biographical Notes, by James Leslie French, Instructor in the University of Michigan. (Leipzig, Breitkopf and Härtel, 1908, pp. v, 107.) This booklet, though it tells us only that "the work on these letters was done while the writer was a fellow of Hartford Theological Seminary" and that "they were the basis of material submitted to that institution for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy", can hardly be other than a part of the *Corpus Schwenckfeldianorum* now in course of publication under the editorship of Dr. Hartranft. The publisher, the paper, the page, are identical, and the author's "foreword," dated at "Wolfenbüttel, Aug. 1, 1906," thanks Dr. Hartranft "for helpful suggestion and timely assistance and for free access to his marvellously rich collection of Schwenckfeld material at Wolfenbüttel". The seventeen letters—ten from Schwenckfeld to Philip, two from Philip to Schwenckfeld, with three from Philip to Melanchthon regarding Schwenckfeld and a note of enclosure from Philip's secretary, Aitinger—range from 1535 to 1561. Most have already been printed, but in places so scattered and in a form so careless or so fragmentary that this collection, for the most part directly from the originals in the archives at Marburg, is most welcome. The work, though diligent, bears many marks of youth and haste.

G. L. B.

A Survey of London by John Stow. Reprinted from the Text of 1603. With Introduction and Notes by Charles Lethbridge Kingsford, M.A. In two volumes. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1908, pp. c, 352; 476.) Since its first publication there have appeared many editions of this quaint and valuable work. In most of these, additions and changes were made to bring it down to date in subject-matter and appearance. "The present edition, for the first time after three hundred years, makes Stow's true work generally accessible in the form in which he wrote it" (I. xliii). The only considerable difference remaining is in the type. "The not infrequent misprints and some obvious errors have been corrected, and it has been necessary at times to vary the punctuation. But otherwise the text now given follows faithfully the edition of 1603." (I. iii). It occupies pages xcv to c and 1 to 352 of the first volume and 1 to 229 of the second.

The editor's contributions occupy the first 94 pages of the first volume and the last 245 of the second. They are as follows: an introduction, of which 21 pages are devoted to a life of Stow and 15 to his *Survey*; notes on the Stow family documents illustrating Stow's life and letters to him, 25 pages; select dedications and epistles from his various works; a bibliography; and an account of Stow's collections of manuscripts. These precede the text. Following it 37 pages are devoted to variations of the first edition, that of 1598, from the text of 1603; 129 pages to notes, whose chief aim is to correct errors, to trace the sources of Stow's information, and to supplement and illustrate the text; 21 pages, to a useful glossary supplied by a collaborator of the editor; and 58 pages to three separate indexes having three columns to the page, the first index of persons, the second of places, and the third of subjects. A map of London about 1600 as Stow knew it, prepared by another collaborator, occupies a pocket under the cover of the second volume. No effort has been made by the present editor to complete Stow's history of the period or carry it beyond Stow's time. This inventory is sufficient evidence of the editor's extensive and careful work.

Stow spent eight years in the preparation of his *Survey*. He probably regarded it as a relaxation from his numerous more serious labors on English history and antiquities. But on it his title to fame now rests. "It is at once the summary of sixty observant years, and a vivid picture of London as he saw it" (I. xxix). "A careful perambulation of the several wards of the city furnished the main framework of the book. To this particular account there was prefixed a more general narrative dealing with the origins, the growth, and the social life of the city", (I. xxxvi). It is a sort of *Baedeker's London* of the age of Elizabeth.

De Hollandsche Handelscompagnieën der Zeventiende Eeuw: Hun Ontstaan, Hunne Inrichting. Door Dr. S. van Brakel. (Hague, Nijhoff,

1908, pp. xxxiii, 189.) In the last generation, those who pursued the history of the Dutch commercial companies of the seventeenth century were mainly interested in the history of economic doctrine. This may be seen by perusing the appropriate portions of Van Rees's *Geschiedenis der Staathuishoudkunde in Nederland*, or De Laspeyres's *Volks-wirtschaftliche Anschauungen der Niederländer*. In recent years interest in those companies has been much revived, but it has been chiefly an interest in their forms of organization and the modern analogies to these. Professor Kernkamp in his *Stukken over de Noordsche Compagnie* (1898) and Mr. S. Muller in his studies in relation to the same company, have developed the peculiarities of the North Company and its analogy to modern trusts. Though Dr. van Brakel goes over the general ground of the early development of Dutch commerce and the origin and form of each of the important trading companies, the most interesting parts of his monograph are those in which he discusses the analogy to modern trusts presented by some of the earlier and looser aggregations, such as the North Company and the trading-group of 1614 for New Netherland, and the growth of joint-stock companies as a further development of the same process. Students of English commercial history of the same period will find themselves profited by comparing some of these associations and the *reederijen* ("adventures") of which they were composed with the English East India Company and the separate stocks on which its earliest voyages were conducted. Dr. van Brakel's work is thorough, intelligent and discriminating.

Sketches of Rulers of India. By G. D. Oswell, M. A. Oxon, Principal of Rajkumar College, Raipur. Volume I. *The Mutiny Era and After*. Volume II. *The Company's Governors*. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1908, pp. xxviii, 171; 215.) These biographical essays are studies in the military and administrative history of India from Clive to Mayo. As is said in the prefaces, they are based on well known larger biographies, many of which are included in the *Rulers of India* series. It should be added that these earlier books are of varying value, and to attempt to estimate each essay in this work would necessitate reviews of books which already have been appraised. Here apparently no attempt has been made to bring out any new facts or indeed to make any general use of documents elsewhere available; and Mr. Oswell's work will therefore have small value for the investigator or for any well-informed reader of Indian history. The student of Warren Hastings will find a résumé of Trotter's *Life* and little to show that his use of Forrest's *Letters and Despatches* has been tested or supplemented; a similar criticism might be made of the chapter on Mountstuart Elphinstone. In the essay on the relief of Lucknow and Sir Henry Havelock, 15 pages are given to the period prior to 1857, and barely 9 pages to the splendid climax which the title suggests. Here also it may be questioned whether Forrest's investigations have been utilized by the author.

Such comments, however, should not obscure the real value of these volumes, which is considerable. The author has set out to give in readable form brief accounts of men who founded and saved the Indian Empire. They are excellent studies in hero-worship for the boy who has or ought to have an interest in the history of the British Empire; and teachers of modern history will gladly add these books to their lists of collateral reading for undergraduate classes. Here we have a corrective to Macaulay's Hastings; American students can now be introduced in more convenient fashion to men like John Malcolm and Charles Metcalfe, to John Nicholson and Henry Lawrence. We have here, in addition to the men already mentioned, studies on Munro, Thomason, Colvin, Dalhousie, Canning, Clyde, Strathnairn and Lord Lawrence. But why was Wellesley omitted?

Taken as a whole there is a lack of discrimination in the estimates made; but the author's point of view is clear. He writes for the most part as the enthusiastic defender of the group of brilliant men whom he has selected. So much of Anglo-Indian history has been biographical that the student to-day often wishes for a history which, while appreciative of the services of individuals, would have more of India in it and greater unity of conception and continuity of treatment. The books under review are not intended to satisfy that wish.

Les Intendants de Province sous Louis XVI. Par Paul Ardascheff, Professeur d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine à l'Université Impériale de Kiev. Traduit du Russe sous la Direction de l'Auteur par Louis Jousserandot, Sous-Bibliothécaire à l'Université de Lille. (Paris, Félix Alcan, 1909, pp. xx, 488.) The thesis of this extremely interesting compilation is that the intendants under Louis XVI., differed from those under Louis XIV. as the enlightened despotism of Frederick the Great differed from the centralized absolutism of the Grand Monarch. Professor Ardascheff proves fully the powerful influence of enlightened public opinion in France under Louis XVI., and that the intendants not only were constantly guided by that spirit of enlightenment but also were among its creators and promoters. Much is made of Turgot and his work, but Senac de Meilhan Montyon, the founder of the famous prizes, Chaumont de La Galaizière, and many others are cited in evidence. The intendants were university men, trained in the law, members of the new judicial and administrative nobility, closely allied with the wealthy class in the cities, and so by birth and training members of that very group of enlightened Frenchmen who were influencing the monarchs and ministers of Europe. Several were themselves men of letters, many were active patrons of science and letters, and most of them maintained residences in Paris where they delighted to spend much time in the cultured circles.

In proof of their enlightened administration, Professor Ardascheff presents their work in relief of destitution, their varied charitable and

philanthropic acts, their efforts at sanitation and the improvement of the public health, their attempts to mitigate the burden of the *taille* and other evils of the financial system, their efforts to abolish or reform the *corvée* and other burdens and abuses surviving from feudalism, their tolerance of Protestants, their encouragement of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, their development of roads and waterways, their patronage of letters, arts and sciences, their promotion of education, and their application of the physiocratic ideas.

The thoroughness and industry of the author is attested by the multitude of references to a wide range of books, to various archives, and to private sources of information. The material is skilfully arranged but not always well digested. Professor Ardascheff himself seems conscious that his evidence is sometimes of doubtful value and inadequate. While he has shown clearly the influence of enlightened public opinion upon the intendants, the cultured and philanthropic character of many of them, the real reforms and popularity of a few of them, the impression still remains that many of them were not especially efficient administrators and that their reforms were often more benevolence than beneficence. Even the best intentioned and the most zealous were constantly hampered and blocked by the cumbersome and crumbling bureaucracy.

The volume is not merely a translation, it is a revised and enlarged edition published in French instead of Russian. It is the second part of a two-volume work, and it is promised that the first volume, which is devoted to the administrative system instead of the personnel, will later appear in French. A list of the sixty-eight intendants of the reign is given, and the book is indexed. The proof-reading should have been more carefully done.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER.

Discours et Rapports de Robespierre. Avec une Introduction et des Notes par Charles Vellay, Docteur ès Lettres. [L'Élite de la Révolution.] (Paris, Charpentier et Fasquelle, 1908, pp. xx, 430.) This edition is disappointing for two reasons: first, because it does not include all Robespierre's speeches, but only the more formal discourses and reports, printed at the time of their delivery; second, because the introduction appears to be a panegyric designed chiefly for the disciples, and because it gives no critical information about Robespierre as a maker of speeches, and offers no hint of the reasons for excluding from the collection his less formal productions. The introduction contains more than one echo of the controversy now raging in France between two groups of students of the Revolution. M. Vellay, for example, remarks that to say that Robespierre's speech upon property "ne fut qu'une tactique, une surenchère présentée sans conviction et dans le seul but de discréditer les Girondins, c'est faire preuve d'une ignorance singulière", a remark which finds point in the statement of M. Aulard

on page 452 of his *Histoire Politique de la Révolution Française*, that this speech "n'était qu'une manœuvre politique, pour paraître plus démocrate que les Girondins, pour les dépopulariser." M. Vellay regards Robespierre as the doctrinal forerunner of Babeuf. He believes that Robespierre was the only one, seconded it is true by St. Just, who had a precise conception of the object of the Revolution and of the means of attaining it. He finds the destruction of those who hindered the coming of the reign of "vertu" altogether justifiable. The overthrow of Robespierre was, in his opinion, fatal to the establishment of the republic. Each discourse is prefaced by a brief account of the circumstances in which it was delivered. In printing Robespierre's last speech M. Vellay has followed the text of the "Commission thermidorienne," adding in notes the variants and passages erased in the original manuscript. The prefatory note advances the theory that the combination which overthrew Robespierre on the next day was several weeks in the making. It would be instructive to see the evidence for this. While M. Vellay's collection will be convenient for the general study of Robespierre's more notable speeches, it will do little to advance existing knowledge of Robespierre's development as a political leader.

H. E. BOURNE.

Bibliographie du Temps de Napoléon comprenant l'Histoire des États-Unis. Tome I. Par Frédéric M. Kircheisen. (Paris, Honoré Champion, 1908, pp. xliv, 412.) This is the beginning of a *magnum opus* on the history of the Napoleonic era to which the author expects to devote his entire life. One wonders why the United States should be mentioned in the title to the exclusion of thirteen other countries whose history is also comprehended. The volume contains 3912 titles. Part I., covering 16 pages and containing 141 titles, is on the general history of the period, 1795-1815. Part II., covering 241 pages with 2581 titles, is devoted to the history of fourteen individual states during the period. Part III., covering 155 pages and containing 1190 titles, is occupied with the wars of the period. A second volume containing six more parts and completing the bibliography is promised within a year. Each part is elaborately divided and subdivided into various groups and classes of histories. The use of three languages in the caption is quite unnecessary. The changing of the order in which the three are used is ludicrous. Some translations are inaccurate.

L'Eglise de Paris et la Révolution. Par P. Pisani, Docteur-ès-Lettres, Professeur à l'Institut Catholique de Paris. I., 1789-1792. [Bibliothèque d'Histoire Religieuse.] (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1908, pp. 350.) The interest of this book written by a priest and a canon of Notre Dame is not as special as the title might lead one to think. In fact it is the religious policy of the Revolution from the elections to the States General in 1789 until the massacres of September, 1792, that M.

Pisani gives us in ten clear and well distributed chapters. To be sure, the documents consulted by him refer to the Church of Paris only; but since Paris was the place where history was then being made, and the conditions of the Church were practically the same in all sections of the country, no better field could be found to study the practical workings of the new policy.

The opening chapter gives a detailed topographical description of the Paris of 1790, with its 6 or 700,000 souls, its 107 parishes reduced from 479 by the new distribution of dioceses, its 52 churches, 38 convents, 921 monks and 1000 priests. It is interesting to note what was the state of mind of that clergy when they were called upon to draw up their *cahiers* and elect their representatives in April and May, 1789. The author quotes extracts from pamphlets and papers showing the grievances of the lower class of priests when a chance was given them to protest against the inequalities, the abuses, the unfair distribution of livings and offices which were the curse of the Church of the eighteenth century.

Without superfluous quotations from the parliamentary debates but with a fair attempt at exactitude if not sympathy, the author studies the three great laws of the Constituent Assembly: the confiscation of church property passed by a vote of 568 against 346 (November 2, 1789); the suppression of religious communities (February 13, 1790); the civil constitution of the clergy (June 1, 1790). Nor is the famous vote on the Dom Gerle motion by which the Assembly refused to commit itself to a recognition of a state church (April 13, 1791) overlooked in the gradual development of a new conception of relations between Church and State. The last chapters deal at length with the situation of the *insermentés*, who had refused to swear allegiance to the new constitution or retracted their oath. It is well shown that the attitude of tolerance observed towards them by the government and their constitutional colleagues changed rapidly under the influence of an hostile mob which began to assault them in their chapels and oratories, as well as under the provocations of the enemies of the new régime with whom they were confused. Hence the various laws of proscription passed against them, culminating in that of May 27, 1792, in the wholesale arrests of August and the massacres of September which included 200 priests.

This work, although written by a priest who had to submit to the *imprimatur* of the archbishop and uses the language of a Catholic party writer rather than that of a scholar (the separation law of 1905 is called "law of spoliation", ecclesiastic marriages are spoken of with horror as "sacrilegious", and references to present-day politics are not wanting) is nevertheless a useful, reliable and readable contribution to what is perhaps the most exciting subject in the history of that period. The statements in reference to the conceptions of that time on the right of the state over the property of the Church, the frank acknowledgment

of the conditions of the convents, especially the figures on the distribution all over France of *assermentés* and *insermentés* in which the author has used Professor Sagnac's curious work, show that even the members of the French clergy are applying the scientific methods of M. Aulard's school to the study of the Revolution.

O. G.

Correspondance Générale de Carnot, publiée avec des Notes Historiques et Biographiques par Étienne Charavay, archiviste-paléographe. Tome IV., Novembre 1793-Mars 1795. (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1907, pp. ix, 853.) It is nearly twelve years since the preceding volume of this publication appeared. The delay has been caused in part by the death of the editor, M. Étienne Charavay, and in part by the necessity of modifying the plan according to which M. Charavay was proceeding, for it seemed advisable to complete the work in two additional volumes. M. Charavay had included not only the letters of Carnot and of the Committee of Public Safety, which concerned military affairs, but also letters written to them by the ministers of war, generals, representatives on mission, etc., all in the nature of supplementary material. It happens that the documents for the month of November, 1793, the first month covered by the present volume, had been edited by M. Charavay before he died, and as the present editor, M. Paul Mautouchet, did not wish that any of this work be lost, one can judge of the relatively large amount of the supplementary material which M. Charavay was accumulating. Although only forty-five letters are by Carnot or the Committee, the material occupies 224 pages. To see how radical the change of plan is one need only observe that the material for December occupies thirty-four pages. M. Mautouchet continues to print the military correspondence of Carnot and of the Committee, with occasional letters written to Carnot, if they throw light upon the military activities of the Committee. He is spared the trouble of printing others, for these are included in M. Aulard's monumental *Recueil des Actes du Comité de Salut Public*. Letters of especial significance M. Mautouchet analyzes, although they are few in comparison with the total mass in the Aulard collection. For example, there are nine taken from volume XI., for a period covered by pp. 287-305 of this volume. By placing such restrictions upon himself M. Mautouchet has been able to bring within the compass of this volume the military correspondence down to March 5, 1795, when Carnot finally left the Committee. Comparatively few of these letters have as their primary interest political affairs. Occasionally a letter, with military objects in view, gives evidence of the temper of the Committee, especially the letter written in April to the representatives at Port-la-Montagne (Toulon), asking why all the inhabitants of that rebellious town except the *sans culottes* and the workmen had not been driven away and their

houses destroyed. M. Mautouchet's work as editor is all that could be desired.

H. E. BOURNE.

La Jeunesse Libérale de 1830: Letters d'Alphonse d'Herbelot à Charles de Montalembert et à Léon Cornudet (1828-1830). Publiées pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine par ses Petits-Neveux. (Paris, Picard et Fils, 1908, pp. xvii, 294). These are letters of a young professor in the Collège d'Henri IV. They reflect the sentiments of the young liberals in France during the last two years before the revolution of 1830. Most of them were addressed to the young Montalembert who was part of the time in Sweden and part of the time in Italy, and who later became a noted historian, publicist and politician. Their purpose was to keep him in touch with the interesting events of the day. They contain judgments often keen and harsh on the men in power, especially Polignac, Bourmont and Martignac. The writer was himself an actor in the revolution but soon foresaw that the July Monarchy was a makeshift.

Thomas George Earl of Northbrook, G. C. S. I.: A Memoir. By Bernard Mallet. (London and New York, Longmans, 1908, pp. xii, 308.) This is a sober book in four long chapters. The decision not to include any number of Lord Northbrook's letters has laid a heavy burden of exposition on the biographer. But frequent special statements by Lord Cromer, also of the Baring family, written for the purpose, serve to illuminate as well as to inform. Indeed the third chapter, dealing with the period 1880 to 1885, must be read in connection with *Modern Egypt*. For the student, the special value of the book will probably be due first to the justification of Lord Northbrook's famine policy in 1874; second, to the information given as to his attitude with regard to the Afghan policy inaugurated by Lord Salisbury's despatch of January, 1875; and third, to the defence of Lord Northbrook's policy at the Admiralty, 1880 to 1885. Among other matters suggested or noted in the book are the influence of the introduction of the telegraph on the Governor-General of India and his powers; Lord Northbrook's comment that "the Anglo-Indians know little or nothing of what is really India" (p. 133); the working of English local government, to which he devoted himself with great interest in his own county of Hampshire from 1888 almost to the time of his death in 1904; and lastly the increasing difficulty with which he and his colleagues restrained the habit of resignation in the closing months of Mr. Gladstone's ministry in 1884-1885, when the chief was losing the confidence of many of his ablest supporters.

Lord Northbrook was almost the last Whig; and this memoir is a study of political ideas, now for the most part neglected, as applied to the problems of the last thirty-five years. It was not till 1872, as

Governor-General of India, that Lord Northbrook gained his first independent sphere of action. A long apprenticeship as under-secretary in various departments had given him an unusual range of information and admirable training, which were to be tested to the full in his greatest tasks. He was clear, calm and consistent, almost methodical in his statesmanship; and this book resembles its subject.

Le Haut Commandement des Armées Allemandes en 1870 (d'après des Documents Allemands). Par Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset, Ancien Député, Ancien Professeur à l'École Supérieure de Guerre. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 1908, pp. x, 336.) Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset gives us a treatise on High Command in the German Armies during the campaign of 1870, but he limits the discussion to the part played by the first and second armies and to the operations which culminated in the investment of Metz. The author announces that his object is to show that it was not to the conceptions of Moltke, nor to the foresight of the army commanders that victory was due, but that the true conquerors of France were the bold chiefs of lower rank, close to the men, who estimated military situations on the spot, often acted contrary to orders, always aggressively and with the single idea of getting into action. To his aid the colonel calls the numerous publications of late years which give the recollections of many actors in these great events, which make clear and explain the rather colorless narrative of the general staff. Does he prove his case?

It is a common fault of military criticism to ascribe an undue importance to the mistakes of high commanders when they do not affect the general plan. Napoleon said that he who is free from error never made war. A commander should be judged by striking an accurate balance between the times when he was right and the times when he was wrong. To do this in 1870 we should go back to the strategic concentration at the beginning of the war and to the strategic marches after the war commenced. Perhaps we might then conclude that the tactical victories, which Colonel Rousset believes to have been within the easy grasp of the French on several occasions, would have had no more than a temporary and local effect.

If we agree to this we may accept the author's verdict as to Steinmetz and Frederick Charles, and we may also agree to the graceful tribute that a French soldier pays to the spirit of initiative and comradeship which existed in every rank in the German army, which impelled an advance-guard commander to bring on a great battle relying on the support of all who could get there too, which nerved a corps commander to attack the entire French army and which led a young captain of the General Staff to arrogate to himself the functions of a lieutenant-general in hurrying troops to the front. But we may doubt if the relentless march of events was changed or even hastened by all

this when we study the far-reaching schemes of the Chief of Staff, his choice of objectives and the size of his armies.

EBEN SWIFT.

Kultur und Reich der Marotse: Eine historische Studie. Von Martin Richter. [Beiträge zur Kultur- und Universalgeschichte, ed. Lamprecht, VIII.] (Leipzig, Voigtländer, 1908, pp. xvi, 196.) This monograph is a description and estimate of the culture of the Marotse, who form an empire, equal in area to that of Germany, on the upper right bank of the Zambesi. The development of the empire is the outcome of a series of migrations of Bantu peoples from South Africa. The merit of the monograph is that it embodies data based only upon original sources and arranged so as to present a comprehensive view of all phases of the life of the people. The first division of the work deals with the history of the empire, and the second with its culture. Under the latter division are discussed: (a) the material culture, (b) the organization of the community life, the family and the state, and (c) the intellectual culture, the art, music, fable, story, and the manner in which the people interpret their environment.

In some respects the Marotse offer striking contrasts to other African negroes. For example, in some districts a husband has to purchase his own children from his father-in-law. The facility for divorce leads in principle to free love. It is rare that a man in middle life retains his first wife; yet sexual relations are kept within legal bounds and adultery is condemned. A mother does not hesitate to kill her children if they stand in the way of a re-marriage. The animals represented in fable are only personified men. The hare eats meat, the lion bakes bread and the frog hoes the fields. The traditions portraying the conflict between man and god reveal a spirit of overcoming which is rare among negro peoples.

The author shows a sympathetic attitude towards missionary efforts, but at present the number of Christians is too small to affect the masses. Upon the whole he has used the available data with restraint and his work will be of value to students in the social sciences.

JEROME DOWD.

Texts of the Peace Conferences at the Hague, 1899 and 1907, with English Translation and Appendix of related Documents. Edited, with an Introduction, by James Brown Scott, Technical Delegate of the United States to the Second Peace Conference at the Hague. (Boston, Ginn and Company, 1908, pp. xxxiv, 447.) In Secretary Root's brief prefatory note to the volume, quoting from his letter of February 26, 1908, submitting the Hague conventions of the previous year for consideration by the Senate, he declares: "I think the work of the Second Hague Conference . . . presents the greatest advance ever made at any single time toward the reasonable and peaceful regulation of interna-

tional conduct, unless it be the advance made at the Hague Conference of 1899". He further says that each attempt to secure international agreement upon matters affecting peace and war "is to be considered not by itself alone, but as a part of a series in which sound proposals may come to a general acceptance only by a very gradual process extending through many years". The purpose of this collection of documents is to present the "sound proposals" hitherto made which properly enter into this "series".

Chronologically speaking, it begins in the appendix with the Declaration of Paris of 1856; followed by Lieber's Instructions for the Government of the Army of the United States in the Field, 1863; the Geneva Convention of 1864 and the additional articles of 1868; the Declaration of St. Petersburg of 1868; the Declaration of the Conference of Brussels of 1874; and the Oxford Recommendations regarding the Laws of War on Land, 1880. Then, in chronological order, come the documents relating to the Peace Conference of 1899. The Czar's rescript of August, 1898, and his circular of January, 1899, summoning the conference are followed by the seventeen documents embodying the important results of the conference, including the Final Act, one resolution, six recommendations, four conventions, three declarations, the table of signatures, and the reservations attached to the ratifications of four states, the whole collection occupying pages 1 to 92. The documents of the Second Hague Conference extend over pages 93 to 346. Of the diplomatic correspondence preparing for the conference, there are given two letters of Secretary Hay, two of Secretary Root, three of the Russian ambassador, and one of the Dutch minister. Then follow the twenty-four documents embodying the important results of the conference, including the Final Act, two resolutions, four recommendations, fourteen conventions, one declaration, the table of signatures, and numerous reservations by various countries to their ratifications. Between the dates of the two peace conferences would come, in chronological order, the last two documents of the appendix, a Convention regarding Hospital Ships, signed at the Hague, 1904; and a new Geneva Convention regarding sick and wounded, 1906.

The twenty-five page introduction by the editor gives a very brief but lucid analysis and discussion of the work of the two conferences. He draws an interesting analogy between the course of the development of the common law of nations and that of the common law of England. There are a few errors and some awkward constructions which more care could have eliminated; but these are comparatively slight defects in a very creditable piece of work. Most of the documents have been published elsewhere and some of them many times, but it is well worth while to have them brought together in this convenient form.

Jahrbuch der Zeit- und Kulturgeschichte, 1907. Erster Jahrgang. Herausgegeben von Dr. Franz Schnürer. (Freiburg im Breisgau, Her-

der, 1908, pp. viii, 479.) This new *Jahrbuch* is intended for a companion to the *Jahrbuch der Naturwissenschaften* which for twenty-three years has been appearing under the same auspices. The contents are grouped in ten parts, each part containing several chapters by different writers. Part I. is an introductory review of the year. Part II. contains five chapters on religious life, in general, in Germany, in Austria, in foreign countries, and in mission fields. Part III., has three chapters on political life, in Germany, in Austria-Hungary, and in foreign lands. Part IV. deals in four chapters with social and domestic questions under the subheads, economic and social affairs, education, the German press, and the Austrian press. Part V. contains seven chapters on the sciences, theology, philosophy, history, philology, literary history, folklore and jurisprudence. Part VI. deals with literature under the heads, lyric and epic, drama and the theatre, and prose writings. Part VII. treats of art and music. Part VIII. is a chronicle; part IX., personal mention; and part X. a necrology. There is a three-column index covering twenty pages.

The Bibliographer's Manual of American History, containing an Account of all State, Territory, Town and County Histories, etc. Compiled by Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M.D. Edited and revised by Stan. V. Henkels. Vol. III., M to Q, nos 3104-4527. (Philadelphia, Stan. V. Henkels and Co., 1908, pp. 314.) This volume perhaps shows some improvement over its two predecessors (REVIEW, XIII. 384, 908), but none of a decided character. Inclusion and exclusion are still managed somewhat arbitrarily; e. g., at no. 3706, Morse's *Description of the Georgia Western Territory*, a mere "separate" from his *American Gazetteer*, while the latter is not included. The arrangement is such that all users will wait impatiently for the indexes, on the excellence of which much will depend. Thus, Gottfried Duden's *Bericht über eine Reise nach den westlichen Staaten* (Elberfeld, 1829), which was not entered under Duden, is now given under Missouri though the arrangement of the book purports to be by authors. Gorton's *Simplicities Defence*, which was not entered under Gorton, is now presented under New England, a section, by the way, having a singularly confused arrangement. The French translation of Filson's *Kentucke*, though already noticed under Filson, is now given again under Parraud, the name of the translator. The *Personal Narrative of James O. Pattie*, already given under Flint, reappears under Pattie. Beauchamp Plantagenet's *New Albion* appears both under Plantagenet and in the section of New England anonyma. There are mistakes in nearly all titles in foreign languages. The notes seldom rest on modern authorities, such as the Church Catalogue or Evans; that on Morton's *New English Canaan*, e. g., represents a state of knowledge anterior to Mr. C. F. Adams's edition. That on the *Groote Tafereel der Dwaasheid* is wholly insufficient.

State Publications, a provisional list of the official publications of the several states of the United States, compiled under the editorial direction of Mr. R. R. Bowker, has now been completed by the issue of part IV., relating to the Southern States (New York, Office of the Publishers' Weekly, 1908, pp. 607-1031). This was the most difficult part of this very useful bibliography. We have no criticism to make upon the entries made relating to the period of statehood. But it appears to us that perfection in the earlier data might have been much more nearly approached if greater pains had been taken to seek the aid of competent bibliographers in the various state capitals, or to send the compilers thither. In a few instances the former has been done with good effect. In other cases the lists have been compiled mainly from the collections of state documents in the New York Public Library and the State Library of Massachusetts. We observe, as the result, grave omissions in the titles for the colonial period.

Zwei Beiträge zur Verfassungsgeschichte der Vereinigten Staaten. Von Charles Meyerholz. [Beiträge zur Kultur- und Universalgeschichte, ed. Lamprecht, VI.] (Leipzig, Voigtländer, 1908, pp. 246.) The first of these essays, *Die Foederal-Konvention vom Jahre 1787*, is merely a commonplace account of the work of the Federal Convention, the treatment being based largely upon secondary authorities, the credit for which is not always given. The ordinary records of the Convention as found in Elliot's *Debates*, the *Documentary History of the Constitution*, etc., are used, but not to support any new interpretation of the Convention's work. The only thing that approaches a new feature is a compilation of figures regarding the age and birthplace of the delegates, the composition of committees, the number of times "state sovereignty" was referred to, etc. An objectionable feature of this compilation and of the treatment of other questions is a tendency to emphasize divisions in the Convention according to the Mason and Dixon Line, a division which was of little consequence at that time. The essay is in German, and the style at various points would indicate that it had been translated from the English.

The second of the essays, Federal Supervision over the Territories of the United States, is in English and presents the results of studies mainly in original material, some of which is unpublished. After an introduction upon the origin of the public domain, the main body of the essay is divided into three chapters upon the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Control over Territories. Although the material is rather poorly analyzed and exception might be taken to its organization and presentation, some good statistics may be found.

M. F.

Wahlamt und Vorwahl in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika. Von Dr. Ernst C. Meyer. (Leipzig, Voigtländer, 1908, pp. xxx,

210.) This volume is divided into three parts. The first deals with elective offices in federal, state and local governments. In the second part the indirect primary or convention system is considered, and in part three the direct primary. In parts two and three, the author covers the ground traversed in his *Nominating Systems*, published in 1902, but has changed the style of treatment and introduced much new material illustrative of recent developments. The volume contains a bibliography of material on the nominating system and also a list of laws enacted for the regulation of primaries. Both of these are useful, neither is complete; the latter especially is by no means exhaustive. Dr. Meyer makes the interesting suggestion in the last chapter of his work that a combined primary and election should be held and that "The candidate of each party, who receives the largest number of votes in the primary, shall have all the votes of his party opponents, and that the candidate of each party, who in this way receives the largest number, shall be regarded as elected for the office in question." This, he thinks, would preserve the integrity of the party, and at the same time simplify the election machinery. On the whole, Dr. Meyer's volume will be found very useful to the student of the American party system, and particularly to those interested in the nominating process.

The American Executive and Executive Methods. By John H. Finley, President of the College of the City of New York, and John F. Sanderson, Member of the Pennsylvania Bar. [The American State Series.] (New York, Century Company, 1908, pp. 352.) The joint authors of this useful book upon the executive department in nation and state have maintained the high standard of scholarship that has characterized the series of which the volume under review is the final number. Two rather dry and perfunctory chapters devoted to a short historical sketch of the colonial governor and revolutionary state executive are followed by twelve chapters upon the executive department of the American state, which constitute a valuable and the most satisfactory portion of the book. The remainder of the volume consists of eight chapters, of uneven merit, dealing with the federal executive, to which is added an appendix upon the presidential electoral system. Just why the important subject of the election and succession to the presidency should have been relegated to an appendix while details of bureau organization receive minute treatment in the text is difficult to understand.

The distinctive feature of the work is the marked emphasis laid upon the administrative as opposed to the political functions of the executive departments of government. This is noticeably the case in the discussion of the federal executive, which is practically an elementary treatise upon federal administrative law. The strictly legal and ministerial powers of the President and his subordinates are well

portrayed but the deep constitutional significance of the President's representative relation to the entire American people and of the theory and practice of presidential interpretation of executive powers does not receive adequate recognition.

The book reflects somewhat the defects inherent in a work of dual authorship. Some chapters are admirably written, others, based largely upon court decisions and opinions of the Attorney-General, resemble a lawyer's brief and are for the layman difficult reading. The problem of proportion and arrangement is not handled with equal success in the several portions of the work and citation of authorities does not always follow a consistent rule. A number of minor errors have been noticed but the work has, on the whole, been performed with commendable accuracy. The personal views of the authors are sound and discriminating.

MARSHALL S. BROWN.

Winthrop's Journal, 1630-1649, edited by James Kendall Hosmer (New York, Scribners, 1905, pp. xi, 335; xii, 373) has appeared in two volumes, as one of the series of "Original Narratives of Early American History". The old title of the Savage edition, *History of New England*, is given in this edition, wisely, only as a subtitle, and the volumes thus appear to be what they are — a journal. The editing suggested some perplexing problems which have on the whole been solved judiciously. A brief but careful comparison of some portions of the manuscript with Savage's text appeared to demonstrate that Savage had made a very careful copy — after looking at the facsimile of the first manuscript page one feels like saying a most careful translation; and the editor was certainly right, unless he had months of time and exceptional quantities of patience, in relying on the work of his predecessor, a competent and accurate scholar. The plan of omitting Savage's notes, except in a few instances, and of supplying annotations less pedantic, if less curiously interesting, was also wise under the circumstances, though scholars will always wish to have the older edition within reach. Had the plan of the series permitted the use of starred numbers to indicate the pages of Savage, it would have been of distinct advantage.

The notes appear on the whole to be adequate and useful. One of them however leaves the reader at a loss; for how can the editor say, "In 1665 came what Brooks Adams calls the 'Emancipation of Massachusetts', with a form of government much freer and better, though introduced under the auspices of the restored Stuarts" (II. 174)? The index could in the reviewer's opinion have been enlarged to advantage; but of course, while this is a serious criticism, there is always room for differences of opinion between the index-maker and the user of a book. The insertion of several pages of *A Short Story* in the body of the text of the *Journal* is of very doubtful wisdom; but this is not very impor-

tant; one would naturally expect to find it in an appendix. On the whole the edition shows scholarship and good sense, and one would be foolish to demand more.

A. C. McL.

The Province of New Jersey, 1664-1738. By Edwin P. Tanner, Ph.D., Instructor in History in Syracuse University. [Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. Volume XXX.] (New York, Longmans, 1908, pp. xvi, 712.) We have here a detailed history of the political affairs and institutions of New Jersey during two generations of its provincial life. The work is divided into twenty-eight chapters, varying in length from 5 to 81 pages, whose titles give a fair notion of the scope of the treatment of the period. These concern the nature, history, and political relations of the peculiar land system of the proprietors in each of the two Jerseys; elements of the population; relations to the Duke of York and to the crown; the personnel, legal position and activities of executive, council and assembly, respectively, and their conflicts; the judicial system; financial affairs; militia system; the Church of England in the province; and the movement for a separate governor.

The treatment being topical rather than chronological gives to the reader the feeling that the work is more or less a series of monographs. This method inevitably leads to repetitions. The statement is made no less than six times that the authorship of Cornbury's Ordinance for Establishing Courts of Judicature is to be ascribed to Mompesson.

Dr. Tanner with all his commendable zeal has in some instances contented himself with less than final authority. For example, this reiterated assumption that Mompesson prepared Cornbury's ordinance seems to rest wholly on the surmise of Field in his *Provincial Courts*. But the ordinance in all its essential features was issued in New York by Bellomont in 1699 and in fact had a much earlier origin.

The author very properly emphasizes the importance of the political issue between proprietary and anti-proprietary parties, but he fails to take account of some of the other formative elements and tendencies; of local life and activities, notably the chartering of three cities, no other colony of the time having more than two "city" governments; of the significant change to the presbyterial form and relations of the Independent churches of New England origin; he slights too the influence of the religious organizations other than the Anglicans and Friends.

There are occasional slips, as, for example, the imperfect quotation of the Duke's release (p. 3); 40 nobles (*ibid.*); "Rev. George Talbot" (p. 293); "the governor . . . as chancellor till 1770" (p. 469). The governor continued under varying conditions to act as chancellor until 1844. The index would be of greater value were there sub-titles to the more important headings, such as, for example, the *New Jersey*

Archives of the period give. The book is well printed; the typographical errors noticed are few. The foot-notes so far as examined are for the most part accurate in their references. The historical temper of the author is excellent; while his judgment favors the proprietary party he shows a judicial spirit in his estimate of men and measures, and his style is clear. He has provided a *vade mecum* for all students of the period.

The Writings of James Madison. Edited by Gaillard Hunt. Volume VIII., 1808-1819. (New York, Putnam, 1908, pp. xix, 455.) Not more than a tenth part of this volume is new matter. The messages and proclamations have of course been frequently printed before, and most of the correspondence has already appeared in the *Letters and Other Writings*. Indeed the earlier collection contains more letters for the period covered by this volume than are embraced in it, although this is a better selection of what is most interesting and most important. The various instructions to Armstrong and Pinckney, which occupy the first section of the volume, have for the most part been printed already in the folio *American State Papers*; but when brought together in a chronological order they enable us to follow the history of Madison's diplomacy, during the last year in which he was Secretary of State, in a particularly instructive manner. Of the few letters which are drawn from private sources, or the collections at the Lenox Library or those of the Chicago Historical Society, the most interesting perhaps is one to Jonathan Dayton, March 17, 1812, asking him to send, at that critical moment, further amplifications of the hints he had previously given in an anonymous letter concerning alleged plots against the government. Of the letters hitherto unpublished which Mr. Hunt has derived from the archives of the Department of State, the most interesting are those which illustrate the course of Madison during the disgraceful episode of the capture of Washington. Mr. Hunt's notes are, as usual, excellent in respect to information, judgment and good taste.

The Life and Times of Anne Royall. By Sarah Harvey Porter, M.A. (Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Torch Press, 1909, pp. 292.) Anne Newport was born in Maryland in 1769, and in 1797 married William Royall of Virginia, who had been a captain in the Revolutionary war. She became a widow when she was forty-three years old and, being deprived by a contest over her husband's will of the property he had bequeathed her, she was left to gain her own living, which she did by writing up to the time of her death at 85 years of age. Her first volume, however, was not published till she was fifty-seven years old, and in the next five years she issued no less than six volumes of travels and one novel. After this she issued many other volumes and established two papers in Washington, *Paul Pry* and *The Huntress*, for which she furnished practically all the copy. In her writings she dealt

largely in personalities. She was lavish in praise of her friends and unsparing in abuse of her enemies, those who were kind to her being the former and those who were unkind to her being the latter. She espoused ardently the cause of the Masons during the period of the Anti-Masonic movement; fought the United States Bank with Andrew Jackson, and waged a noisy war against clerical bigotry. The most noteworthy event in her career was her trial by the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia in 1829, Chief Justice Cranch presiding, on the charge of being a common scold. She was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, the court ruling that this penalty might be substituted for the traditional ducking-stool. Of course, she scolded all the harder after this, and neither old age nor the dire poverty which came upon her diminished her indomitable spirit, which continued unbroken to the end. Many people feared her because of the abusive personalities which appeared in her papers, and after her death the memory of these and of her noisy obtrusiveness survived her more amiable characteristics, and she received contemptuous mention from all writers on Washington life, until the late Ainsworth R. Spofford of the Library of Congress in an article on Early Journalism in Washington spoke a few words in her favor. It was this circumstance which prompted Miss Porter to make the study of Anne Royall which is under review. Miss Porter has read all of Mrs. Royall's writings, and has followed her erratic course with commendable thoroughness. She gives also an index to Mrs. Royall's pen-portraits of prominent characters of her day which are scattered throughout her voluminous writings and which students will find of value. She has taken a fair view of Mrs. Royall's characteristics, but she has exaggerated her importance.

G. H.

A Calendar of Confederate Papers with a Bibliography of Some Confederate Publications. [Preliminary Report of the Southern Historical Manuscripts Commission.] Prepared under the direction of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, by Douglas Southall Freeman. (Richmond, Va., The Confederate Museum, 1908, pp. 621.) It would be difficult to speak in terms sufficiently complimentary of the careful and really monumental historical enterprises in the South now actively collecting, arranging and publishing various kinds of material relating to the Civil War. One should have known the conditions in the Southern capitals a quarter of a century ago to appreciate the truly marvellous changes. And the different persons directing these enterprises are so energetic, intelligent and ambitious that they convince us that the best fruits are yet to be gathered, although there is no room to doubt the value of several large collections already made.

Mr. Freeman's *Calendar* describes in generous detail the collection made by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society prior to September, 1907, and preserved in its fireproof Museum in Richmond. Whoever

writes Confederate history from the sources will find this orderly and thoroughly modern *Calendar*, supplemented by careful notes, an indispensable *vade mecum*. A long and instructive introduction tells of future aims as well as of actual achievements and shows that while a wide historical horizon is scanned, nearer and minor objects are not overlooked.

All persons who have visited the great battlefields that have been transformed into national parks have been surprised to find Union monuments in serried rank frowning terribly at innumerable and invisible foes where only a smiling, virgin landscape appears. "Where are the memorials of the Confederates?" has often been asked by travellers, who forgot how much less than a surplus of wealth was left the Southern survivors. Now the South can give the best possible answer: "Come to Richmond, come to Montgomery, come to Jackson, come to New Orleans, and you shall see not tawdry, vainglorious artificialities, but the original of nearly all but living, breathing, dying things of that time—the records, the telegrams, all sorts of public and private manuscripts and printed documents, the arms, the ragged uniforms and tattered flags, the very drums and fifes and bugles, battered, yet ready, as if to call forth from their dusty graves the lank, shabby, battle-scarred and all but invincible 'Lee's misérables' ". This *Calendar* is the historian's Baedeker for Richmond's best memorials of the Confederates

FREDERIC BANCROFT.

Grant's Campaign in Virginia, 1864 (The Wilderness Campaign). By Captain VAUGHAN-SAWYER, Indian Army. (London, Swan Sonnenschein; New York, Macmillan, 1908, pp. 197.) Since the revival of the study of military history in the British army, the campaigns of the Civil War in America have received the special attention of its officers. In this handy little volume Captain Vaughan-Sawyer has shown unusual talent. The list of authorities consulted shows that he has not an extended knowledge of the literature of the Civil War and this appears in almost every chapter, but he shows a good knowledge of his subject and a clear understanding of military principles, and his criticisms are original, sometimes novel and generally, but not always, sound. The narrative is brief but clear and comprehensive and the reasons for or against each disposition and movement are discussed in a manner both creditable to the author and interesting and instructive to the military student.

Speaking of the advance from the Wilderness, he says, "In abandoning the field of battle, Grant departed in some measure from his own professed principles of 'never manoeuvring' and also from his own dictum that the Army of Virginia was to be his primary objective. . . . In proportion as he transferred the seat of the contest towards the southeast so did he lessen the chance of terminating the war by inflicting irretrievable defeat on the main army of the Confederacy in the field."

Captain Vaughan-Sawyer appreciates Grant's error in sending off Sheridan with the cavalry and attributes Grant's "non-success" in the Wilderness to the failure of the Federal cavalry to give him information of Lee's movements. As there is no mention of artillery preparation to any of Grant's assaults except on May 18, he infers that Grant failed to appreciate the value of this arm. He is quite wrong in saying that Ewing's advance on May 19 was Lee's last offensive movement against Grant.

The maps are not elaborate but they enable the reader to follow the text without difficulty.

The Adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. By Horace Edgar Flack, Ph.D. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, extra volume XXVI.] (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1908, pp. 285.) The Fourteenth Amendment, in its first section, declares that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States", or "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law", or "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws". In the Slaughter House Cases and on many later occasions the Supreme Court has been asked to hold that these clauses, together with the fifth section of the amendment, made the United States government the general guardian and protection of fundamental civil rights, superseding the states in this function. The court has steadfastly refused to interpret the amendment in this way. Dr. Flack's monograph has for its chief purpose the demonstration that the court might have justified itself if it had held what it was asked to hold. His method is a careful and detailed review of the process through which the amendment took shape and became law. He traces the various sections through all phases of their legislative history, beginning with the action of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, continuing in the two houses of Congress and the various state legislatures, and ending in the interpreting action of Congress through the passage of the Enforcement Acts. He makes it perfectly clear that a number of the strongest and most influential supporters of the amendment repeatedly described its meaning and effect as precisely those which the Supreme Court has steadfastly refused to give to it. Dr. Flack is, however, too good a lawyer and too exact a historian to say that the Supreme Court was wrong. He is content to leave to the reader the deductions that may be drawn from the clear and scholarly narrative.

The book will be very useful to every serious student of Reconstruction. It draws much instructive matter from the journal of the Joint Committee, and it puts in an especially interesting light the part played by Judge Bingham, of Ohio, in the framing of the first section. There is a wholesome spirit of restraint and caution about the book, and its statements of fact are to be relied on. A single slip has been noted:

on page 251 Senator Thurman is said to have been "later Vice-President of the United States". There is high authority for doubting this.

W. A. D.

Primary Elections: A Study of the History and Tendencies of Primary Election Legislation. By C. Edward Merriam, Associate Professor of Political Science in the University of Chicago. (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1908, pp. xi, 308.) This work gives the first complete statement of American methods of nominating candidates for public office, together with an account of present conditions and tendencies. In the appendices the laws of New York, Illinois, Florida, Wyoming and parts of the Iowa and Wisconsin laws are printed; a summary is given of primary election laws in all the states; and a bibliography of direct nomination is supplied. It is an indispensable work for reference.

Professor Merriam shows that public sentiment is passing through a cycle of change. At present "there is discernible a powerful movement in favor of nomination by petition only, as a substitute both for the convention system and for the direct primary" (p. 135). Professor Merriam himself favors the direct primary, but he admits that evils have shown themselves. "It seems to be generally conceded that the cost of campaigning where candidates are chosen by direct vote is greater than under the other system" (p. 119). Thus it would seem that the system tends to make politics a rich man's game. The author suggests that "if the net result of mass campaigning is to arouse public interest and quicken public intelligence, the additional burden of cost can profitably be borne by the public" (p. 120). Another difficulty is that mere notoriety seems to be a valuable political asset, giving one who has it an advantage "over one better qualified but less generally known" (p. 122). The situation is summed up as follows (p. 132):

So far as its tendencies have been made evident, the direct primary has justified neither the lamentations of its enemies nor the prophecies of its friends. It has not "destroyed the party"; nor has it "smashed the ring". It has not resulted in racial and geographical discriminations, nor has it automatically produced the ideal candidate. Some "bosses" are wondering why they feared the law; and some "reformers" are wondering why they favored it. The wiser ones in both camps are endeavoring to readjust themselves to the new conditions.

If Professor Merriam's scheme of treatment had admitted comparisons with other countries light might have been thrown on a mystery which his book leaves darker than ever, namely, why the American people alone among modern democracies have to struggle through such a labyrinth of legal regulation in nominating candidates. He points out that originally that matter was left entirely to private initiative and expense. It still is in other democratic commonwealths. But this im-

portant difference is to be noted. While the American people have been trying to regulate the conditions under which power is gained other democratic peoples have established their control over public policy by regulating the conditions under which power is exercised. Elections are confined to the choice of representatives from among those presenting themselves. Administrative and judicial posts are filled by appointment under the sharp and vigilant criticism of the representatives of the people. This function of control is maintained through representatives who are compelled to represent the people instead of their individual interests by rules precluding them from obstructing the administration in submitting its measures, and also from proposing any taxes or appropriations not recommended by the administration. The hold-up, the treasury raid and the log-rolling system of passing bills are all shut out by the constitutional system. In Switzerland every bill must be submitted to the Federal Council for examination and report before the legislative chambers will consider it. Adapting for the occasion an old culinary maxim, it may be said that in other countries democracy avoids our primary election perplexities by acting upon the principle that it does not matter how you catch your candidate provided you know how to cook him. We have representative institutions but we have yet to attain responsible government. In the language which Burke applied to a similar situation, "This is the fountain of all those bitter waters of which, through an hundred different conduits, we have drunk until we are ready to burst".

HENRY JONES FORD.

Freemasonry in Pennsylvania, 1727-1907. Compiled from original sources by Norris S. Barratt and Julius F. Sachse. (Philadelphia, 1908, pp. xxiii, 477.) When so industrious an explorer as Mr. Sachse has long shown himself to be in the Pennsylvania-German field was recently appointed librarian of the Masonic Grand Lodge on Penn Square, such a volume as the one under consideration became a predictive certainty. Judge Barratt and his committee were necessary to the fulfillment, no doubt. Mr. Sachse's enthusiasm and method produce some serious defects. This volume is volume I., embracing the period 1727-1786, but, whereas all this ought to be found on the title-page, one can neither get it from that nor from the confusing outside title, and only discovers it to a clear-cut certainty after reading the preface, to page viii. Then when one incidentally reads at page vii the following: "By it is shown many masonically important historical facts", etc., one is inclined to wish for more care and less enthusiasm. The volume is frankly called a compilation, and it might almost be described as a reprint of a lodge's minutes, since probably less than one-tenth of it is narrative text, used to introduce chapters. After noting the St. John's Lodge "constitutions" of 1727 as the earliest evidence of the existence of Masonry in provincial Pennsylvania, and the creation of a provincial Grand Lodge

by the English authorities as early as 1730, with all the local lodge activity that this implies, Mr. Sachse shows how the great division in England in 1751, resulting in the "Ancient" wing of the order, caused the gradual displacement of the "Moderns" in this province, because of the greater democracy of the lodges of the "Ancients" as shown in the numerous "travelling" or "army" lodges among the soldiers and sailors of the French and Indian wars. Lodge 2, created as Lodge 1, but taking second place to enable the former to become a Grand Lodge, was the first of these "Moderns" to become "Ancient", soon after its formation in 1757. Naturally, therefore, a printing of the minutes of this lodge down to 1786 in this volume becomes of real interest to Masonic history in Pennsylvania and the country in general—meagre as such minutes are apt to appear to the layman. Mr. Sachse has supplied illustrations to his text with his usual prodigality, and some of them appear to be rare. A second volume is announced, to cover the remaining minutes to 1907. The volume has both an index of subjects and a full index of names.

BURTON ALVA KONKLE.

True Indian Stories, with Glossary of Indiana Indian Names. By Jacob Piatt Dunn, Secretary of the Indiana Historical Society. (Indianapolis, Sentinel Printing Company, 1908, pp. 320.) This book consists of two distinct parts, the first of which contains two hundred and fifty-two pages of fascinating reading, which in a unique way, portrays a chapter in the early history of Indiana and the surrounding territory. While the incidents portrayed in the thirteen stories illustrate various phases of the life of the Indians, yet the historical significance of the book is much greater than is implied in the title. Its close connection with the early history of Indiana not only gives it a peculiar significance for the state, but also sheds light upon our young national government. The characters of General Wayne, General Harrison, young Zachary Taylor and others are admirably portrayed. In his writing, Mr. Dunn is graphic and vivid, yet he has so cleverly handled his material that the most delicate sense may not take offence. The second part of the book consists of a study of Indian names, displaying a large knowledge of comparative philology and many days of careful study and investigation. It is to be regretted that the book is not provided with a more attractive binding, and the illustrations, while well selected, are not of as good quality from a mechanical point of view as might be desired. There are few men as well prepared as Mr. Dunn for the service which he has rendered, as he has been making a special study of Indian languages for a number of years.

Collections and Researches made by the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society. Volume XXXVI. (Lansing, 1908, pp. ix, 702.) This is an important and valuable volume. Professor C. W. Alvord's paper

on the Genesis of the Proclamation of 1763 is a careful and well-reasoned study, which does much toward setting that document in its proper light. His argument, briefly, is that the primary intention in its making was the reassuring of the Indians, that Shelburne was the author of the part devoted to this object; that the government intended to control, but not permanently to prevent, westward expansion; and that some infelicities had their origin in haste to issue the proclamation before all subordinate parts of the government's policy had been duly studied. The remainder of the volume, except the usual reports of meetings and memorials of deceased members, is occupied with two important bodies of original material illustrating the history of Michigan Territory, the first (pp. 111-352) those records and documents of the period 1805-1819 which are preserved in the Bureau of Rolls and Library in the Department of State at Washington, the second (pp. 357-620) documents of the years 1808-1831 from among the Schoolcraft Papers at the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress. All are provided with excellent annotations by Mr. J. Sharpless Fox. No general description or history of either of these two bodies of material is given. No chapter-heading or other break marks the separation between them. The running headline "Territorial Records", appropriate to the first but not wholly so to the second, continues through both. Greater care and uniformity in devising headings to the several documents and in indicating properly the sources from which each was obtained would have increased the convenience of use by the historical scholar. But he has the substance of much valuable matter, and he has an excellent index.

Wisconsin: The Americanization of a French Settlement. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. [American Commonwealths.] (Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1908, pp. ix, 466.) Mr. Thwaites has had a large part in building up the history of the country between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the Great Lakes, once known as the Northwest Territory; and now he uses his opportunities to give a summary of the early explorations of the French and the development of the fur-trade by the English throughout that large region. The fact that Wisconsin lay in the pathway from the Lakes to the Mississippi brings into his record the adventures of Nicolet, Radisson and Groseilliers, Marquette and Jolliet, La Salle and Tonty; and the comparatively recent date (1836) when Wisconsin began a separate existence as a territory calls for treatment of the larger divisions of which the present state was once a part. Thus the student of the history of the Middle West finds in Mr. Thwaites's work an epitome of the latest results of the research that is constantly developing materials as the French and English archives are becoming available. Indeed, the author frankly acknowledges that he has been called upon to contradict some of his former statements, and he intimates that later he

may have occasion to modify opinions he now expresses. In tracing the development of a French settlement into an American state, attention is given to such details as the location of the capital in an unbroken wilderness, at the instance of land speculators; to the Indian wars; to the coming of immigrants from various sections of this country, as well as from Europe; and to industrial and educational development. There is a chapter on Wisconsin's part in the War of the Rebellion, a struggle that influenced profoundly the development of the Ohio-Lake region. One could desire fewer facts and a larger discussion of leading topics, such as, for example, the Indian policy of Lewis Cass, which is dismissed with a few words of implied censure. The author exercises a large toleration towards the over-boastful explorers, the crafty traders, and the many political speculators who played a large part in the development of the state. In fact the record of their doings causes wonder over such an excellent outcome as the present condition of Wisconsin betokens. The index covers over thirty pages, which indicates the thoroughness of the work.

C. M.

Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL.D., Secretary and Superintendent of the Society. Volume XVIII. (Madison, the Society, 1908, pp. xxv, 557.) This volume is composed of three sections. In the first Dr. Thwaites continues that chronological presentation, which he began in volume XVI. of the series, of contemporary documents concerning the French régime in the history of the upper Great Lakes having special but not exclusive reference to events connected with Wisconsin. Volumes XVI. and XVII. have covered the period from 1634 to 1748. The present volume proceeds from 1743 to 1760. Most of the documents are derived from the archives of the Ministry of the Colonies in Paris, some having been selected from the "Correspondance Générale" or series of letters received, some from "Série B", the series of outgoing instructions and letters. Some of the most important documents, however, are translations from Margry, like the narrative of Céloron or the memoir of Bougainville, or are derived from papers of the Grignon family, descendants of Charles Langlade, or other documents in the possession of the Wisconsin society. Next follows a section, of about the same length, consisting of a selection of documents relating to the British régime in Wisconsin from 1760 to 1800. Two-thirds of this material has already been printed, but the editor and his assistants have added to all parts many valuable notes, including a profusion of biographical details. The editor concludes by printing the register of marriages kept in the parish of Michilimackinac from 1725 to 1821. The volume has good illustrations and a good index. There are a considerable number of misprints in the foot-notes, especially in the proper names. To retain in translations (all the French documents are pre-

sented in translation) the capitalization of the originals does not seem to the reviewer commendable. The Society has also issued, in a good reprint, the sixth volume of its *Collections*, first printed in 1872.

An ally of the Society is the Wisconsin History Commission, consisting of the governor of the state, the professor of American history in the state university, the secretary of the Society, the secretary of the Library Commission and a representative of the Grand Army of the Republic. This body, lately established by statute, is charged to gather and arrange the material for a history of Wisconsin's part in the Civil War. The commissioners have proceeded to inaugurate a series of "Original Papers", of which the first is a small but tasteful volume entitled *A View of the Vicksburg Campaign* (pp. xii, 104), by the late Col. William F. Vilas, while the second, *Capture and Escape: A Narrative of Prison and Army Life*, by Brevet Brigadier-General John A. Kellogg, formerly colonel of the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry (pp. xvi, 201), is one of the most interesting narratives of the sort ever anywhere written.

Minnesota: The North Star State. By William Watts Folwell. [American Commonwealths.] (Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1908, pp. vii, 382.) This book is written by a former president and present professor of the University of Minnesota. He urges as an apology for adding his to the list of existing Minnesota histories that he has had the good fortune to reach "original sources of information not accessible to his predecessors". Some which are mentioned among "the most important of them" raise the question as to why they were not accessible to his predecessors, if it is true that they were not. The entire absence of foot-notes or citations of authorities makes it impossible for one not conversant with these sources to judge how extensively they have been used. However, the frequent mention of manuscripts and the numerous brief quotations in the body of the text are presumptive evidence that considerable use has been made of them.

The book is decidedly popular in tone. The frequent use of slang phrases is not commendable, though they lend a sort of raciness to the style that will doubtless be pleasing to many. The conspicuous use of uncommon words and phrases is suggestive of a certain staginess that is not a usual accompaniment of serious scholarship. Whatever its demerits, the work has the decided merit of readableness. It obeys the injunction recently uttered by an eminent statesman in the hearing of many of the readers of this review, "It is better to be flippant than dry". It is better still to be neither. The author does not hesitate to incorporate a good story though, as he sometimes suggests, it may lack confirmation.

The text is subdivided into nineteen short chapters. Most of the titles are suggestive of the contents, though a few are fanciful. They

are as follows: The French Period; The English Dominion; Minnesota West Annexed; Fort Snelling Established; Explorations and Settlements; The Territory Organized; Territorial Development; Transition to Statehood; The Struggle for Railroads; Arming for the Civil War; The Outbreak of the Sioux; The Sioux War; Sequel to the Indian War; Honors of War; Revival; Storm and Stress; Clearing Up; Fair Weather; A Chronicle of Recent Events. The index covers fifteen pages. There is no bibliography. Anyone who reads this little book with care will have a fairly good understanding of the history of Minnesota. Although without confirmation elsewhere one cannot be quite sure just how much is fact and how much fiction, yet, in the main, it seems to be trustworthy.

Lives of the Governors of Minnesota. By James H. Baker, A.M. [Minnesota Historical Society Collections, Volume XIII.] St. Paul, the Society, 1908, pp. xii, 480.) The author has occupied several political positions in his state and has been closely associated with the men whose lives he has here sketched. In his preface he partially disarms criticism by saying, "I am fully aware of the difficulty of preserving a strict impartiality under circumstances of personal friendship. Relations of amity, or of hostility may insensibly sway the mind. I profoundly appreciate the difficulty of writing contemporaneous annals, and still more of writing the history of men yet in the midst of affairs". If he deviates from the truth it is in the direction of extravagant commendation rather than undeserved censure. His purpose seems to have been to apotheosize Minnesota's chief executives. To each of the eighteen he devotes a chapter. They are as follows: Ramsey, first territorial governor, 1849 to 1853, and second state governor, 1860 to 1863; Gorman, territorial governor, 1853 to 1857; Medary, territorial governor, 1857 to 1858; Sibley, first state governor, 1858 to 1860; Swift, third state governor, 1863 to 1864; Miller, 1864 to 1866; Marshall, 1866 to 1870; Austin, 1870 to 1873; Davis, 1874 to 1876; Pillsbury, 1876 to 1882; Hubbard, 1882 to 1887; McGill, 1887 to 1889; Merriam, 1889 to 1893; Nelson, 1893 to 1895; Clough, 1895 to 1899; Lind, 1899 to 1901; VanSandt, 1901 to 1905; and Johnson, since 1905.

The author's almost eighty years may be pleaded as an excuse for numerous errors in date, a very faulty style, and an unpleasantly obtrusive egotism. As a loving tribute of an aged man to his eminent friends, most of whom have preceded him to the grave, it is a highly commendable effort. Only as a funeral oration is the extravagantly florid rhetoric of the first chapter excusable. The style of subsequent chapters is more sober. Throughout, the volume has the good quality of being entertaining. As a means for instilling patriotism, state pride and respect for magistrates, it deserves nothing but approval.

Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society, 1907-1908. Edited by George W. Martin, Secretary. Volume X. (Topeka, State Printing Office, 1908, pp. xiii, 767.) Limited space precludes even a list of the contents of this interesting and valuable volume. Secretary Martin and his collaborators as well as the writers of the various papers are to be congratulated on the production of such a painstaking and scholarly work. Fifty-six essays by nearly as many writers are crowded into its closely printed but still easily readable pages. Several of the productions are each composed of many separate papers, such as the collections of biographical sketches of members of early legislatures. Numerous foot-notes attest the care with which the work has been done and reveal a wealth of original material well worth the notice of other than Kansas historians. A carefully prepared double-column index of nearly one hundred pages enhances the usefulness of the volume. Forty-eight maps, plans, portraits, and landscapes illustrate the text.

This extensive material is conveniently grouped under seven heads: Addresses at Annual Meetings, two papers; One Hundred Years Under the Flag, fifteen papers read at the centennial celebration in 1906 of Zebulon M. Pike's action in lowering the Spanish flag and raising that of the United States in 1806 on Kansas soil near the present village of Republic; Statecraft, thirteen papers relating to territorial struggles and early state history; The Indian, nine papers telling the characteristics and doings of various Indian tribes and individuals that lived on Kansas soil; The Soldiers of Kansas, three papers regarding the participation of Kansas troops in the Civil War and in Indian struggles; Miscellaneous papers, nine; Personal Narrative, five papers of memoirs and reminiscences.

The most noteworthy contribution is the treatise on "The White Man's Foot in Kansas", by John B. Dunbar of Bloomfield, N. J., son of an early missionary to the Indians of Kansas and Nebraska, a philologist and student of the history of the American Southwest. He treats of Coronado's expedition of 1540; Of our Earliest Knowledge of Kansas; of Juan de Padilla, the pioneer missionary of Kansas, a member of Coronado's band who returned next year and lost his life in attempting to start a mission; and of Governor Oñate's explorations in Kansas, about 1600. This paper, covering nearly fifty pages, is of large interest to all students of Southwest history or of Spanish-American relations in general. Others deserving special mention are: "Some Aspects of The English Bill for the Admission of Kansas", by F. H. Hodder; Rev. Joab Spencer's two papers on the customs, manners, language, traditions, and folk-lore of two tribes of Kansas Indians; "A Royal Buffalo Hunt", by J. A. Hadley, and a second account of the same by C. M. Beeson, the royal personage of the hunting party being the present Czar's uncle, the Grand Duke Alexis, while on his special mission to this country in 1871.

A History of the Philippines, by David P. Barrows (Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1908, pp. 332), is a new edition of a book whose first issue (1905) was commended in these columns as the best available survey of this field of history. Designed as a text-book for Philippine schools (but never so used, since its author had become director of the insular school system before it was published), it is necessarily brief; but it is far preferable to Foreman or the other popular works in English that are usually cited. It was assailed by some Catholics as unfair to Spanish friars and Jesuits, but the author states, in this second edition, that he is unable to acquiesce in the criticisms made and, after careful review, has modified only a few paragraphs. In actual fact, the attacks made on the book in 1905 and 1906 can hardly be explained except as part of a personal campaign to oust Dr. Barrows from his position at the head of the Philippine schools. He is, if anything, unduly lenient in the judgments passed in this book upon the work of friars and Jesuits, as reference to the writings of Spanish Catholics themselves would readily prove.

JAMES A. LEROY.

Américains et Japonais, by Louis Aubert (Paris, Armand Colin, 1908, pp. 430), gives a far better survey of Japanese-American relations than has yet been published in the English language. The pending questions are considered throughout in the light not only of study on the ground in America and the Orient and of an exhaustive examination of contemporary sources of all sorts, but with reference constantly to the historical background, as regards both nations, the Pacific ocean in the past, and the record of European contact with Asia.

Documents relating to the Seigniorial Tenure in Canada, 1598-1854. Edited with an Historical Introduction and Explanatory Notes by William Bennett Munro, Ph.D., LL.B., Assistant Professor of the Science of Government in Harvard University. [Publications of the Champlain Society, volume III.] (Toronto, 1908, pp. cxxiii, 380.) The documents in this volume are of a most varied nature. Each has been given its place not merely as illustrating a phase of the subject but as a type of much other material of its kind. A number of them were printed previously, mostly in works not easily accessible. The present collection is in the original languages and, accordingly, in two parts. The first, covering the period to 1760, consists of French documents, untranslated; the second, which carries the work to the abolition of seigniories, is wholly English. In length the French portion exceeds slightly the other. The historical introduction, an able survey exhibiting the relative importance of the documents, deals mainly with the French period. After the conquest, seigniorialism lost the reason for its existence, and was given merely a decent burial.

Though provision for feudal tenure was made in the earliest chapters of New France, a seigniorial system was first planted effectually by the disbandment and settlement of the Carignan-Salières regiment, according to a project submitted by Talon in 1667. Seigniorialism flourished, thus, barely a century. It was not invented for the colony. It was a contemporary French institution, decadent indeed, yet not recognized as such; and in early Canada, as in medieval France, it served a purpose as a means of defence in a turbulent time. From absenteeism and other abuses in the home land, Canadian feudalism was comparatively free. Its weakness lay in the failure of many seigniors to people their fiefs sufficiently, a failure due in part to sheer want of numbers in the colony. Feudalism, notwithstanding this disadvantage, was not the cause of Canada's fall. Rather, it gave to a population, so scant in comparison with her southern rivals, an artificial strength which retarded the English conquest, without ultimately preventing it. After 1760 many seigniors, though their rights were guaranteed in the surrender, joined the exodus to France. Their fiefs were sacrificed to English buyers, with keen insight into the revenue to be developed from feudal dues which had yielded little enough in the old days of turmoil. Feudalism as a financial speculation proved, however, to be an increasing public injury. In 1854 the tenure of the seigniors was commuted to freehold, without charge by the crown. The value of this concession was deducted from the lump sum or annual quit-rent fixed by commissioners as due to the seignior from his *habitants* for the commutation, in turn, of all his feudal privileges and claims.

The seigniorial system of Canada, in its rise and decline, is well illustrated in this collection. The available material is large. Space in the volume is economized by confining to extracts the less important documents. Important documents are given at length, notably the report of Catalogne, himself a seignior and an engineer, in 1712, and most of the report of the Commission of 1843, appointed to investigate the workings of the seigniorial system and to offer proposals for its abolition. Catalogne's report is mainly topographical. It is a trustworthy and comprehensive description of all the seigniories in New France, based on a personal inspection made at the request of the intendant.

H. M. BOWMAN.

A Canadian Manor and its Seigneurs. By George M. Wrong, Professor of History in the University of Toronto. (Toronto, Macmillan, 1908, pp. 295.) This attractive little volume embodies the results of an excursion which the author has made along one of the many interesting by-paths of Canadian history. The hamlet of Murray Bay, on the Lower St. Lawrence, has for many years been known as a spot to which Nature has been uncommonly kind, and its attractions of mountain, gulf and stream have served to draw to the neighborhood a select

circle of summer cottages, chiefly men of prominence in academic and political life, and among them the present president of the United States. To none of these however does it seem to have occurred until very recently that the place had a historical interest. But a rambling old manor-house with its thick walls of crude masonry seemed to hark back to seigniorial days and when Professor Wrong joined the local group of summer residents his antiquarian instincts were promptly aroused. In this volume therefore he tells the story which he has been able to glean from a patient study of local records, family letters, diaries, and other papers many of which had long since been consigned to the oblivion of the manor-house attic.

It is the story of the manor of Malbaie, which was first granted in 1653 by the Company of One Hundred Associates to Jean Bourdon, surveyor-general of New France, but which in the course of time reverted to the French crown and was re-granted in 1672 to a soldier of fortune, Philippe Gaultier, Sieur de Comporté. After further vicissitudes of ownership it was finally given by General James Murray, governor of Quebec, to Captain John Nairne, a Scottish soldier who came to Canada with the 78th Highlanders during the Seven Years' War and had his part in the Battle of the Plains. Nairne retired from the army on half-pay and took up his duties as seignior, accomplishing much in the development of the property. He was a prolific letter-writer with an attentive ear for general and neighborhood gossip. After the fashion of his time he kept copies of his correspondence and it is from these that Professor Wrong has been able to draw much that is both informing and of interest. Nairne was an active figure in the defence of Canada during the Revolutionary War and as major of the Royal Scottish Emigrants was mentioned for conspicuous gallantry in the hand-to-hand encounter at the Sault au Matelot. After his death in 1802 the seigniori passed to his son, Thomas Nairne, also a soldier, who served in the earlier campaigns of the War of 1812 and was killed in action at Chrysler's Farm.

It is around the careers of the two Nairnes that Professor Wrong has woven most of his interesting narrative; but in the concluding chapters of the book there is included an excellent general survey of neighborhood life during the seigniorial epoch. The author's portrayals of local types are faithful, clear and just; his attitude toward the ancient local institutions of French Canada is discriminating but thoroughly sympathetic; and although his story is one of dramatic interest he has given us real history and not historical fiction. When the time comes for the history of Canada to be written in definitive form, studies of this sort will serve greatly to smooth the historian's way.

The publishers of this volume should have a word. They have done their part with uncommon care and good taste.

WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO.

Tumultos y Rebeliones Acaecidos en México. [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, publicados por Genaro García. Tomo X.] (Mexico, Bouret, 1907, pp. 261.) This volume contains six documents: the account by Jerónimo Sandoval of the rising of January 15, 1624, against Viceroy Gelves; that by Juan de Torres Castillo of the disturbance in Nejapa, Ixtepeji and Villa Alta in 1660; that by Antonio de Robles of the pacification in Tehuantepec in 1660; that by Cristóbal Manso de Contreras of the disturbance in Guadalcázar in 1660; that by an anonymous eye-witness of the outbreak in Mexico in 1692; and the instructions of Viceroy Marquina to the royal audiencia of Guadalajara concerning the treatment of the Indians engaged in the rising of 1800 in Tepic and the measures to be taken in consequence of that rising. Of these, only the last can be properly described as hitherto unpublished. The others are reprints from published works and belong to the class "muy raros", from which, as well as from that of "documentos inéditos", the editor of this series has compiled it. The narrative by Sandoval is reprinted from *Nuevos Autógrafos de Cristóbal Colón y Relaciones de Ultramar* (Madrid, 1902); that by Torres Castillo (Mexico, 1662), from a copy belonging to the Biblioteca Nacional of Madrid; that by Robles, from his life of Archbishop Dávalos (Mexico, 1757); that by Contreras (Mexico, 1661), from a copy in possession of Canon D. Vicente de P. Andrade; and the account of the outbreak of 1692, from vol. LXVII. of the *Colección de Documentos Inéditos* (Madrid, 1842-1895). The document relative to the insurrection of the natives at Tepic follows a manuscript in the Library of the Museo Nacional in Mexico.

Señor García says that these documents show the error of the opinion generally adopted until now that the long period of Spanish domination was characterized by an undisturbed peace. It does not seem that this is the opinion that has been generally adopted. At any rate, if such a view has obtained popular currency in Mexico, it can hardly be derived from the best known historians. The four risings to which the six documents relate—for the narratives of Torres Castillo, Robles, and Contreras deal with what are but different aspects of the same movement—have all received more or less attention from such writers as Cavo, Vetancurt, Zamacois, Alamán and Bancroft. There is in *Documentos para la Historia de México* (Mexico, 1852-1857), serie II., tom. II., III., a large mass of materials bearing on the outbreak against Gelves; and there is much more, both in manuscript and in print, in the Bancroft collection. Yet, though on the whole the inclusion of this volume in the series which Señor García is publishing can not be said to have brought any new revelation of fundamental truth, it has made more generally accessible a number of documents relative to an important aspect of the history of Mexico and may therefore be regarded as worth while.

GEORGE P. GARRISON.

Autógrafos Inéditos de Morelos y Causa que se le Instruyo.—México en 1623 por el Bachiller Arias de Villalobos. [Documentos Inéditos, etc., ed García, XII.] (Mexico, Bouret, 1907, pp. 281.) This volume consists as its title indicates, of two distinct parts, each with two subdivisions; the first part including (1) a series of unpublished letters by Morelos, and (2) the record in the case of the Inquisition against him. This case was, of course, distinct from that of the captivity-general of Mexico, which resulted in his conviction and execution; and the title should have been such as to show which case is meant.

This volume also is, except for the Morelos letters it contains a reprint. The record of the case against Morelos is from the *Historia del Tribunal del Santo Oficio de la Inquisición en México*, by José Toribio Medina (Santiago de Chile, 1905); and *México en 1623*, from an original in possession of the "Lafragua" Library of the College of the State of Puebla. The same library has the originals of the letters of Morelos referred to. Señor García says that the work of Medina—which, by the way, Lea found so valuable in writing *The Inquisition in the Spanish Dependencies*—has had almost no circulation in Mexico; and that the copy of the original edition of *México en 1623* in the "Lafragua" Library is the only one in existence.

The series of Morelos letters given in this volume numbers forty-six. While they perhaps form no very weighty contribution to historical knowledge, their publication must, because of the place of their writer in the history of Mexico, be welcome to the people of that republic. They serve to show that even in Mexico there are some documents worthy of notice relating to the War of Independence which have escaped the assiduous industry of Hernández y Dávalos.

A few of the documents belonging to the reprint from Medina of the case against Morelos are also to be found in the collection of Hernández y Dávalos, *e. g.*, the letter of Inquisitor Flores to Viceroy Calleja, November 23, 1815, and the reply (García, pp. 68-70; Hernández y Dávalos, VI. 11). The sentence of Morelos in the record is given also by Lea (see *The Inquisition in the Spanish Dependencies*, p. 543). In editing this document, both he and Medina followed copies—the references indicate that they did not use the same copy—in the archives of Simancas. There are, however, important variations in the matter of it as given by Lea on the one hand, and in the García reprint of the extract from Medina on the other; and it would be interesting to know how these discrepancies originated.

The second part of the volume consists of (1) an account of the ceremonies connected with the oath of allegiance which Mexico swore to Philip IV., written in prose with a liberal sprinkling of verses; and (2) a rather lengthy résumé in verse of the history of the City of Mexico up to the year 1623, entitled "Mercurio". Señor García says of it that, while it is wanting in method and style, it is a most valuable

source of information for archaeologists and historians; and this may well be believed. The reader can hardly be certain whether the title of the part including these two subdivisions, "Mexico in 1623", is due to Villalobos himself, or to the editor of the reprint. This should have been made clearer.

GEORGE P. GARRISON.

TEXT-BOOKS

Readings in English History drawn from the Original Sources, intended to illustrate a *Short History of England*, by Edward P. Cheyney. (Boston and New York, Ginn and Company, pp. xxxvi, 781). Professor Cheyney in his preface calls attention to what will at once be acknowledged as a particular merit in his book: it draws on a "greater variety of historical material" than is usual in such compilations. It is indeed a most interesting and valuable collection of illustrative material, covering the entire period of English history, and drawn from well-nigh every kind of a contemporary source. Some teachers may feel that the book is too long for high-school students. This, however, is a merit and not a fault, for no one is compelled to use everything in the book, and here is an opportunity for such teachers to make a selection quite impossible in other collections of readings on English History. The introductory paragraphs to the various selections are all that could be asked, clear, concise and instructive.

Several minor criticisms may be made. The date when the sources used were written ought to be given in every instance and words not now in common use should be defined. Professor Cheyney quotes from Howell's *Letters* as if they were authentic sources, which they are not.

RALPH C. H. CATTERALL.

Readings in Modern European History. By James Harvey Robinson, Professor of History in Columbia University, and Charles A. Beard, Adjunct Professor of Politics in Columbia University. Volume I. *The Eighteenth Century: The French Revolution and the Napoleonic period*. (Boston and New York, Ginn and Company, 1908, pp. xx, 410.) These readings are designed to accompany chapter by chapter the first volume of the authors' *Development of Modern Europe*. Of the hundred and eighty-four selections, each averaging about two pages in length, some three-score are from the French, a score from the German, three from Latin, and one from Spanish. The translations are spirited, and, so far as tested, accurate, except for some slips in proof-reading and the rendition of *Schlesien* by *Schleswig* (p. 80). In the English selections the spelling has been modernized, the paragraphing improved, and slight unindicated liberties taken with the original text.

A goodly number of the readings in this volume are of the constitutional kind which merit and richly reward careful study—Bossuet on